The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 482.] SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1796. [Vol. IV.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th. 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Thurſday the 12th of May, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be ſold at Public Vendue,

ON THE PREMISSES,

THAT valuable Houſe and Lot, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of King-ſtreet, one door to the eaſtward of Pitt-ſtreet, and oppoſite to the Store of Meſſrs. Hepburn and Dundas, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches, and in depth 176 feet 3 inches. The houſe is built of brick, two ſtories high, and finiſhed in a compleat manner throughout. It has alſo a good Brick Kitchen, and a paved yard, with a Garden well encloſed. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale. Any Perſon wiſhing to view the Premiſes previous to the ſale will apply at the houſe of John and Thomas Vowell, Prince Street.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 3.

ALSO,

On Friday the 13th of May next will be peremptorily ſold at the Vendue Store,

An aſſortment of Dry Goods,

to the amount of about 400l. currency,

CONSISTING OF

Silks, Calicoes, Chintzes, Muſlins, Muſlin-Lawn, Cambrick and Kenting Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Cloths, Flannels, Durants, Tammies, Calimancoes, Linens, Stuffs of various kinds, with a variety of other goods.

A credit of 2, 4 and nine months will be given for negotiable notes with approved Indorſers.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 5.

ALSO,

On Tueſday the 17th Inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning will peremptorily be ſold, at the Vendue Store,

On a Credit of 3 and 6 Months,

For Negotiable Notes in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorſers,

All the Stock in Trade

OF A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO DECLINE THE

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Amounting to 7000l. Currency at leaſt,

CONSISTING OF

Broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Wiltons, Blankets, Caddas, Callicoes, Muſlins, Muſſinets, Dimitics, Marſeilles Quiltings, Cambricks, Lawns, Kentings, Muſlin-Lawn, Kenting-Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Corduroys, Thickſetts, Fuſtians, Velvets, Velverets, Princeſs Stuff, Everlaſtings, Jeans, Jenets, Laces, Edgings, a large quantity of Silk Ribbands, and Silks of various kinds for Ladies Dreſs, with a variety of many other Goods, and in particular ſeveral packages of Hardware.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 5.

In purſuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery, appointing us Commiſſioners for that purpoſe,

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the Court Houſe in Alexandria, at 12 o'clock on Wedneſday the 25th day of May,

FIVE NEGRO SLAVES,

Mentioned in and to ſatisfy the decree of the ſaid Court, obtained by *Cumberland Wilſon*, againſt the executors of *Flemming Pollerſon*, deceaſed.

WILLIAM HERBERT.
JOHN POTTS.

May 3.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN FEE SIMPLE,

ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

For Terms apply to

March 17. JESSE TAYLOR.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 30.

The Houſe took up the Reſolution, yeſterday paſſed in a committee of the whole, for carrying into effect the Treaty lately negotiated with Great Britain; when

Mr. Dearborn ſaid, as it appeared that a majority of that houſe was in favour of carrying into effect the Britiſh Treaty, notwithſtanding ſeveral of thoſe gentlemen who had declared their intention of voting for it, had declared they thought it a bad treaty, and as he wiſhed to ſee the opinion the houſe entertained of the treaty entered upon their journals, he took the liberty of propoſing an amendment of the reſolution in the following words:

"*Reſolved, that, although in the opinion of this Houſe the Treaty is highly objectionable, and may prove injurious to the United States, yet, conſidering all the circumſtances relating thereto, and particularly, that the laſt eighteen articles are to continue in force only during the preſent war, and for two years thereafter, and confiding alſo in the efficacy of meaſures which may be taken for bringing about a diſcontinuance of the violations committed on our neutral rights in regard to our veſſels and ſeamen, therefore, &c.*"

Mr. Coit hoped the yeas and nays would be taken upon the queſtion, which was agreed to.

Mr. Goodhue hoped the houſe would not agree to the reſolution: he for one would never agree to it.

Mr. Swanwick hoped the amendment would be agreed to; for whatever ſome gentlemen's opinions might be with reſpect to the propriety of carrying the treaty into effect, very few thought it a good treaty. An amendment, therefore, declaring the motives which actuated that houſe in paſſing the reſolution for carrying the treaty into effect was very deſirable, it would induce ſome gentlemen to vote for it, who would otherwiſe vote againſt it, and it ought not to excite objection. He appealed to the recollection of gentlemen, the arguments which had been uſed to enforce the neceſſity of the appropriations, which laid great ſtreſs upon the ſhortneſs of time which the moſt objectionable part of the treaty was to be in force. He hoped, therefore, thoſe arguments would not be objected to in the form of a reſolution.

There might indeed be gentlemen who thought the treaty perfect in every part, a very paragon; theſe of courſe would object to this amendment, and would vote againſt it. It might be ſaid this amendment would convey an indirect cenſure on the other branches of government: but he did not think ſo. That the treaty was highly objectionable was ſhewn by the deciſion of the committee of the whole yeſterday, when the chairman, with the hope of ſome modification taking place in the reſolution, decided the vote in its favor. He hoped the propoſed modification would not therefore be objected to. There was another important obſervation, which was the confidence expreſſed in the Preſident's taking meaſures to prevent future ſpoliations of property and impreſſments of ſeamen. Mr. Swanwick ſaid that if the amendment was adopted, it might lead him to vote for the treaty, which he otherwiſe would not do.

Mr. Williams hoped that other gentlemen might be allowed to be conſiſtent in their vote as well as the gentleman laſt up. He voted yeſterday in the majority for the reſolution in its preſent form, and he did not wiſh to vote for it in any other. Why did not gentlemen yeſterday move their modification? To paſs the modification to day would be undoing what was done yeſterday.

Mr. Hillhouſe ſaid, when he prepared the reſolution on the table, he thought he had done it in ſuch general terms that every gentleman might vote for it, without expreſſing a ſentiment contrary to what he entertained reſpecting the treaty. The amendment propoſed he thought very objectionable. It appeared as if it was intended to force gentlemen to vote againſt carrying the treaty into effect, rather than vote for the amendment. For his own part, he could not vote for it, as it would be in direct contradiction to the ſentiments which he had before expreſſed. He thought candour itſelf could not expect gentlemen who approved of the treaty, to vote for the amendment. It was alſo a rule to avoid expreſſing particular ſentiments in reſolutions of this kind. One part of the propoſition, if it was brought forward ſeparately, would be aſſented to generally, reſpecting the confidence placed in the Preſident, with reſpect to future ſpoliations and impreſſments of ſeamen. In this propoſition it was ſaid, the treaty was injurious; he did not believe it was ſo. He believed it would be beneficial to the United States. It would not only be agreeing to an opinion which was contrary to the ſentiments of gentlemen, but it would be paſſing a cenſure on the other branches of government. Gentlemen were not required to ſay it was a good treaty, and he hoped no one would be forced to ſay it was a bad one.

[The ſpeaker informed the houſe that it was then 12 o'clock, and as they had yeſterday ordered that there ſhould be a call of the houſe taken at that hour, he ſhould direct the clerk to make the call. It was accordingly done. Meſſrs. Brent, Harper, and Patten were abſent. The two former came to the houſe ſoon after the call, and on making apologies, were excuſed. Mr. Patten is indiſpoſed.]

Mr. Gregg ſaid he ſhould vote for the reſolution in its preſent ſtate. He did ſo, not becauſe he thought the treaty a good one, but becauſe he believed the generality of his conſtituents wiſhed the treaty to go into effect, and becauſe he was apprehenſive worſe conſequences might ariſe from defeating it, than from carrying it into effect.

Mr. Moore conſidered himſelf as called upon to chooſe between two evils. He conſidered the treaty to be bad. On the other hand he was apprehenſive that evils might ariſe, if it was not carried into effect, out of the control of that houſe. He had reſolved not to vote for the reſolution on the table: but he felt unwilling to take upon himſelf the reſponſibility of rejecting the treaty, which had been ſanctioned by the Preſident and ſenate. In deciding upon the amendment propoſed, he wiſhed the ſenſe of the houſe to be taken; and if he conſidered that a ſingle individual would be influenced to vote againſt the reſolution, who would otherwiſe have voted for it, he ſhould wiſh them to be ſeparated. It was his opinion the treaty was a bad one, and he believed it was the opinion of a decided majority of that houſe. He wiſhed the reſolution to be ſo amended, that the treaty might go into effect by a conſiderable majority, as it would tend to leſſen the irritation which had been raiſed reſpecting it.

If the majority of the houſe thought the treaty a bad one, they had a right to ſay ſo, and let the reſponſibility reſt where it ought to reſt.

Mr. Dearborn ſaid, in offering the amendment which he had propoſed, he had no intention of taking any thing like an unfair advantage, or of producing what might be thought uncandid or unfair. His own ſentiments relative to the treaty were ſuch as would prevent his conſenting to do any thing to carry it into an effect, unleſs with ſuch a proviſion as he had brought forward. It appeared to him of ſuch a nature, that he was not ſure that he could bring his mind to carry it into an effect at all. He had ſuppoſed there could be nothing improper in taking the opinion of the houſe relative to the thing itſelf. If it might be preſumed that there were but few gentlemen in the houſe who thought the treaty a good one, he, indeed, thought there were none of that opinion, until then, though ſome gentlemen had praiſed it in their ſpeeches, but which he had merely conſidered as adding weight to their arguments, he believed ſuch an amendment was deſirable.

As he, therefore, took it for granted, a conſiderable majority of the houſe were of the ſame opinion with himſelf, he ſaw no impropriety in having that opinion expreſſed. The propoſition would not interfere with any bill which might be brought in, and gentlemen would have the diſcretion to vote for it or not. If a majority of the houſe thought differently from him, and choſe to negative the emendment he ſhould be ſatisfied. Until he heard ſomething further on the buſineſs to convince him of the impropriety of doing ſo, he ſhould wiſh to ſee a deciſion of the houſe upon the propoſition as he had offered it.

Mr. Harper ſaid he was of the number who thought the meaſure of paſſing the reſolution on the table a very expedient one; but whilſt this was his opinion, he knew there were many, both within and without their walls, of a different opinion. He had no objection to gentlemen's expreſſing their opinions—but he wiſhed alſo to be at liberty to expreſs his.—He ſhould, therefore, propoſe that the mover ſhould form his reſolution as a preamble. This would anſwer the purpoſe of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Moore).

He ſaid when it was ſo formed, every one would have an opportunity of voting for it, or againſt it; and if negatived the reſolution would ſtand as before. He hoped therefore, the propoſal would be agreed to.

Mr. Dearborn ſaid he conſidered his motion in the nature of a preamble; and he had no objection to any alteration that would make it more properly ſo.

Mr. Murray ſaid, if this meaſure was purſued the treaty would be defeated. The amendment propoſed implied that the friends of the treaty would vote for it in that way, rather than loſe it. Were they then to vote for the reſolution loaded with odium, or loſe the treaty? Theſe ſteps, he ſaid, all led to one iſſue, a rejection of the treaty. The gentleman from Virginia laſt up, had declared, that though he ſhould vote for the amendment, he would not be bound to vote for carrying the treaty into effect. He believed moſt of thoſe gentlemen who would vote for the amendment, would vote againſt the original reſolution; and that it was introduced as a barrier betwixt the treaty and thoſe who were friendly to it. He would agree to or reject the original reſolution; and he, for one, would declare, he would not vote for the reſolution ſo loaded. If the treaty was to be ſo carried into effect, it would poiſon its vitals. The treaty was the law of the land; it alſo held up a relation between two

nations. It was not merely the delivery of the posts, or compensation for spoliations, that the treaty embraced: such a resolution would spread a general alloy of bad opinion, which would eventually bring the two nations to the sword. The treaty so loaded, would not have the desired effect; for instead of allaying the spirit of enmity between the two countries, it would serve to keep it alive. It was the interest of both countries to be at peace and to have good understanding with each other.

Were the amendment proposed to be adopted, it would keep up that animosity which had been raised against the President, for having executed the treaty. Small were his means, said Mr. Murray, of settling disputes with foreign nations. Without navy, without army, nothing but plain reason with which to meet a powerful Court, (Mr. Macon wished to know of the Speaker, whether Mr. M. was in order, the Speaker answered in the affirmative.) Mr. Murray said he had not spoken upon the subject before. He was stating that the President was armed only with reason; he was stripped of all the symbols of power; and if the treaty before them was carried into effect with such a clog as the amendment proposed, he would be debilitated indeed. Their executive, had, in his opinion, done great things, and what would have covered any European Minister with untarnished laurels, by means of reason and policy; for, however wickedly courts act, they calculate upon the force of the power with whom they treat. When a minister goes to negociate, they enquire into the naval and military force of his country, their appropriations for the army and navy, &c. The envoy of the United States would be a blank upon such an occasion. What was their interest then? It was to give energy to their government. Should they then pass a law in such manner, as almost to warrant the people resisting it? The only thing which remained for them to do, was, not only to carry the treaty into effect, but to carry it into effect with good faith. The object was not merely the posts; it was a conciliation of the differences long existing between the two nations; and it was their duty to execute it so as to produce the greatest advantage; whereas, if they were to agree to the amendment proposed so covered with odium, it would weaken the power of the executive, already too feeble.

Mr. S. Smith said he had never seen any cause of gloom. He never doubted that the members of that house would come to right conclusions. They did right yesterday, and he was not afraid of their doing wrong to day. In their decision yesterday the chairman had doubts. He decided in favour of the resolution, in hopes of its undergoing some modification: that modification was now brought forward. It did not entirely please him: but he thought it might be so amended as to please every one. He moved that the words, "and may prove injurious to the United States," be struck out. Consented to.

Mr. Muhlenberg said, when he gave his vote yesterday, he did it in hope of a modification of the resolution taking place in the house. A modification was now brought forward, and he was ready to vote for some such modification. Whilst he made this declaration, he must add, that he was willing also to vote for the original resolution. He wished the sense of the house to be taken upon the two propositions separately.

Mr. Dearborn consented to the propositions being taken separately.

Mr. S. Smith moved to strike out the word, "highly," so as to read "objectionable" instead of "highly objectionable."

The sense of the house was taken when there were 48 for the striking out, and 48 against it. The Speaker gave his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Kitchell said, he should vote against the proposition now brought forward; because he thought it wrong to hold up an idea which would have a tendency to weaken the government. He looked upon it as injurious. The people would judge upon the treaty from the instrument itself, and what had been said of it. They ought not to alarm the people unnecessarily. It was not from any fear of going to war, or any other apprehension but what he had mentioned, which caused this opposition in him.

Mr. Gallatin said, if the two propositions could be divided, no gentleman could reasonably object to the sense of the house being taken upon them.

Mr. Parker said, he had not yet spoken upon this business. He would now say, he disapproved the amendment, and should not vote for it. He thought the treaty a bad one, and would not agree to vote for it, by means of any modification.

Mr. Heister said, he should vote for the amendment; because, if the treaty went into operation, he should wish the reasons which induced the house to agree to it, to appear on the journals. When, however, the resolution for carrying the treaty into effect was put, he should vote against it.

The motion was then put, and the Yeas and Nays taken upon it as follows;

YEAS.

Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Brent, Burgess, Cabell, Christie, Clopton, Coles, Dearborn, Earl, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Giles, Gregg, Greenup, Grove, Hampton, Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Heister, Holland, Jackson, Livingston, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Preston, Rutherford, Israel Smith, Swanwick, Tatem, Van Courtlandt, Varnum, Venable, Winn.—49.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ames, Bourne, Bradbury, Bryan, Buck, Claiborne, Coit, Cooper, Crabb, Dent, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griswold, Hancock, Harper, Hartley, Heath, Henderson, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kitchell, Kittera, Leonard, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Parker, Read, Richards, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, W. Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, Sprigg, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracey, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Williams.—50.

From this list it appears that the question was lost by one vote. The clerk, however, through mistake, reported the votes to be equal, viz. 49 for and 49 against the question; and the Speaker gave his vote in the negetive: but the above was afterwards found to be the true statement.

Mr. Wm. Smith was glad the motion was negatived. He did not wish either blame or praise to be cast upon the treaty by the resolution passed to carry it into effect. He would, therefore, move to add the following words to the original resolution, "without reference to the merits of the treaty."

Mr. Giles opposed this amendment. He said it would be an indirect mode of passing a censure upon the house for having undertaken to judge of the merits of the treaty. He did not know whether it struck the gentleman in the same way; but he would agree it was improper to pass a censure on the house. He hoped, therefore, the motion would either be withdrawn, or voted against.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Swanwick said, had the amendment which had been proposed been adopted, instead of being rejected, he might have waved his objections to the treaty, and have voted for carrying it into effect: but, when he was called upon to give a vote upon the unqualified resolution, however he might differ in sentiment from some of his friends, he should be under the necessity of voting against it. He knew the question was important. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames) in high-wrought colours, had represented it in all its fullness. But, after reviewing his own mind, he had not been able to see this instrument in the light which could induce him to give his vote for it. He hoped no impropriety of motive would be ascribed to any gentleman on that floor; he had no doubt every one acted as his feelings told him was right. And on this eventful question, in which they must differ, he hoped they should have the candour to put the difference to a proper account. His interest would have led him to vote for the Treaty, as he had much property, in common with his fellow-citizens, on the ocean, and as his ships were upon his own risk, any losses would of course be much heavier to him than to most other merchants; but he could not, consistently with his judgment, which was imperious upon this occasion, vote for the treaty, though he might have done it, if the resolution had been qualified.

Mr. Holland went over the reasons that would induce him to vote against the treaty: which, as they are detailed at length in his speech upon the merits of the treaty, we shall not here enumerate. He said, that if the construction of the 9th article were to extend to the lands of North Carolina, late Lord Granville's, as had been supposed by some gentlemen, the claim would certainly be resisted by force.

Mr. Winn said, as it was his opinion, and the opinion of the generality of his constituents, that the treaty was a bad one, he would vote against it.

The question was then taken by the yeas and nays as follows, and a bill or bills ordered to be brought in.

YEAS.

Messrs. Ames, Bailey, Bourne, Bradbury, Buck Christie, Coit, Cooper, Crabb, Dent, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Gregg, Griswold, Greve, Hancock, Harper, Hartley, Henderson, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kitchell, Kittera, Leonard, S. Lyman, Malbone, Muhlenberg, Murray, Read, Richards, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, Wm Smith, Sam. Smith, Nath. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracey, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Wadsworth, Williams.—51.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgess, Cabell, Claiborne, Clopton, Coles, Dearborn, Earl, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Giles, Greenup, Hampton, Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Heister, Holland, Jackson, Livingston, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Preston, Rutherford, Isaac Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatem, Varnum, Venable, Winn—48.

Mr. Findley was absent upon the taking of both questions.—*Adjourned.*

Extract of a Letter from Georgia.

April 12.

"*SINCE my last nothing of importance has turned up here. The sundry certificates you wished me to procure, cannot possibly be had at this time, because Clayton has not yet delivered over to Berton a schedule of the monies in the treasury.*

On my way from Washington court I called at Louisville about 8 days ago to procure the papers you wanted, but Berron was gone to Savannah and nothing could be done; by his agent upon examining the records in the Secretary's office, I find that the Ex-Senator *has omitted to consume that part of the record which contained the mortgages, they remain entire, and being drawn up very specially they contain all the material parts of the law with a certificate on the face of them, that the purchase money has been paid in full. It will appear from the monies delivered over by the old to the new treasurer, that* Gen. Jackson had one of his warrants paid out of the Yazoo money, *the other it is said he kept for the purpose of paying taxes.*

Few is appointed the judge for this district, but the whole bar agree that the appointment is illegal and unconstitutional. At Washington there could be no business done, from a defect in the jury, but as the court was opened I stated in open court my objections to the constitutionality of his commission and was supported by others of the bar, the objections alarmed him much and he adjourned after saying that they had weight, and he would give them an attentive consideration. It may truly be said that the state is in more confusion now than at any other period since the revolution. Letters from Savannah mention that the bar of that place have determined that there shall be no courts alledging a defect in the judiciary about the jurors oath, they wish by this to procure a call of the legislature should they effect this the whole of Chatham representation now hold offices and that county must have a new election or be unrepresented except by James Jones."

A late number of the Analytical Review, printed at London, has a curious article respecting a German book published in Antona. It is entitled Der Genius Der Zeit, *consisting of twelve numbers. The title of the third number runs thus—*

"*The trial of the Scottish advocate, Thomas Muir, "who for various endeavours to effect a reform in the "parliament of his country, was condemned to be transported to Botany Bay.* This Trial must excite in the "Breast of every German, an esteem for his Native "Land. We here see a Man sent to Botany Bay "on account of an accusation, to which a German Court of Justice would have been ashamed to "listen."

We have lately seen a letter from Scotland, that mentions some interesting particulars. The rents of farms are as high as if the nation were in a state of profound peace. There is a quick demand for manufactures, but a scarcity in some instances of workmen. The weavers of Manchester have been greatly thinned by the recruiting service: and women have been placed at the loom to supply the deficiency. At Dumferline in Scotland, some hundreds of females are said to be employed in this way.

Vice Consulat de la Republique Francaise.

Depart des Parlementaires.

LE Vice Consul de la Republique, a Alexandrie, donne avis aux Français Réfugiés des Isles, et residans dans le District du Potomack, qu'il partira dans le courant de la derniere decade de ce mois un Parlamentaire de Philadelphie pour France.

II. Qu'un autre Parlementaire (Hopital) partira aussi pour France, dix ou douze jours aprés les premiers, lequel portera les malades et les infirmes.

III. Qu'il a cessé toute distribution et Subsistance a compter de ce jour aux personnes qui étoient a la dépense du Gouvernement.

IV. Qu'il déclare encore, que ceux qui refuseront d'accepter les offres généreuses qui leurs sont faites par le Ministre Plenipotentaire pour leur retour en France, ils pourrons être déclarés Emigrés.

P. A. CHERUI,
VICE CONSUL.

Alex. ce 17 Floreal, au 4 ann. de la Republique François, une et indivisible.

TRANSLATION.

VICE CONSULSHIP OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Departure of the Cartel Ships.

THE Vice Consul of the French Republic at Alexandria, gives notice to the French Refugees from the Islands residing in the district of Potomack, that a Flag of Truce, from Philadelphia for France, will depart in the course of the last decade of this Month (18th of May, 1796.)

II. Another Flag of Truce (an hospital ship) will depart also for France ten or twelve days after the former, which will carry the sickly and infirm persons.

III. That he has ceased all distribution and subsistence from this day, to the persons who were at the expence of government.

IV. And he declares once more, to those who shall refuse to accept the generous offers made them by the French Minister Plenipotentiary, for their returning to France, that they shall be declared Emigrants.

P. A. CHERUI.

Alex. 17 Floreal, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible. (May 5, 1796, O. S.)

One Shilling Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber an Apprentice Lad named GEORE TROUT, about 18 or 19 years of age: whoever will bring him home to me shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE.

Fuquier County, May 2.

Alexandria, May 7.

The bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the British Treaty, was read the third time in the House of Representatives last Tuesday, the blanks filled up, and the bill passed—52 members rising in the affirmative.

Extract of a letter from Georgia.

April 15.

SIR,

THE more I think on the deliberations of the late assembly, the more I feel for the consequences—The people are known to be capricious in the extreme—Generally they elect a new assembly every year—In the back country they are already uttering their disapprobation to the excesses committed by the last legislature, and are saying there shall be new members chosen next election.—On a moderate calculation two thirds at least, will be changed—That late *body* seems completely to have marked out the way for *party, strife* and *retaliation*—they also have been bold enough to give a *signal challenge*—It would by no means surprise me should the next assembly *resent* the *defiance*, put a torch to the *repeal bill*, and the shears to the *public records*—Would they, Sir, do worse than their *predecessors* (while in their career) should they give to their friends all the then elective offices—alter the name of the county of *Jackson*—form a pretext—impeach and cashier the governor, judges, &c. &c ?

I am told that *rude body* ordered their attorney-general to prefer a bill of indictment against Messrs. W——y and L——g——ft, for voting for the sale of the Yazoo lands—will there not sir, be better ground for the next assembly to order an indictment for *perjury* on all who may have voted for the repeal bill ? It is now in every body's mouth that the bill is *ex post facto*, and alters the obligation of a contract, in glaring violation of the constitution. This Sir, is the dilemma to which, in my opinion we are exposed—Parties alternately prevail.

That eagle-ey'd legislature say in their repeal bill, that the Yazoo lands could not legally have been disposed of, but under instructions from a convention of the people—That they might indeed have been both pure and wise, I will not pretend to dispute—but they ought to have remembered that South-Carolina, North-Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania, on their Independence held back lands to a considerable amount. And although their constitutions are silent relative to their disposition, their legislatures have disposed of those lands without instructions from a convention of the people.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL NEWS!

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bayard, dated London, Feb. 25, to a gentleman in Beverly, (Massachusetts.)

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that the case of the Relief, Capt. Cole, has been heard before the court of Admiralty, and decided. The Judge has ordered the vessel and cargo (or the value, which is the same thing) to be restored as claimed, with costs and damages. I hope his decision will be as favorable in the remaining cases that stand on the same footing ; of which there are 53 yet to be heard and determined. A motion will of course issue against the captors, to bring in the proceeds of sale. Your account will be referred to the Register and two merchants, and whatever sum they report, the court will order paid for your use.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

DATED FEBRUARY 25.

PEACE.

The representative Pelet, (de la Lozere) distinguished by his extensive knowledge, by his acute discernment, and by several proofs of ability and courage, had the hardiness to declare in the last secret general committee, that peace alone could be effectual for the restoration of the finances. He openly avowed that the wishes of France were directed to the object of a speedy and honourable peace ; that our wants, and the state of our finances, required that we should neglect nothing to bring to a conclusion a war equally disastrous to the conquerors and the conquered. He, therefore, wished that the council should demand from the directory some explanation with respect to the message, in which they had assured the legislative body, that they had made, without success, to foreign powers, equitable and moderate propositions of peace. He wished that they should demand what obstacle had defeated the effect of those negociations, and retarded the arrival of peace, at a period when it was proclaimed to be necessary by the general voice of Europe.

"Nothing," said Pelet, can be more useful, in order to animate the public spirit, and inspire the nation with courage for the greatest exertions, than the unequivocal disclosure of the pacific views of the French government, and a firm conviction of the necessity of persevering in the war ; under such circumstances, it is of importance to bring forward the particulars of those negociations, the publicity of which will redound to the disgrace and confusion of our enemies by denouncing them to Europe as savages, the determined partizans of war, and its ravages. It is thus that we shall make to all France an appeal in the name of liberty, with still greater success than that which was made by Louis XIV. in the name of honor, amidst the long and repeated disasters of the latter period of his reign. It is thus that the war will become doubly national, and that nothing will be found to oppose the indissoluble union of a great people, with a government who have confided to them the secret of their ineffectual and paternal efforts for their welfare."

Notwithstanding the force of this reasoning, the council have declined taking so delicate a step—they appear to reply to Pelet rather by murmurs than by argument. His propositions might be supposed to interfere with the powers which the constitution has vested in the executive directory, by confiding to them the management of every thing relative to foreign states. It is true that the legislative body can in no shape interfere in negociations ; that the directory alone have a right to act in that department, as they are solely responsible."

POLITICAL ANIMOSITY.

The violence of political animosity appears to be every where indulged. In England, the courts of justice, (probably from the lately frequent trials of a political nature) appears to be strongly affected by it. A late altercation between Lord Kenyon and Mr. Erskine is mentioned in the following article, from a late London paper.

"Though we cannot but censure the attempt to revive any altercation that may have taken place in a moment of heat, we cannot suffer misrepresentation to pass unnoticed. In a morning paper of yesterday, alluding to some words that passed between Lord Kenyon and Mr. Erskine during the trial between Jeffries, the Jeweller, and the commissioners for settling the affairs of the Prince of Wales, his Lordship is represented as having said that which he cannot possibly approve. The fact is this—Lord Kenyon in summing up, adverted to some expressions, reflecting on the commissioners, made use of by Mr. Erskine in his reply—when that gentleman interupted him, most abruptly, by saying "I said no such thing."—"Mr Erskine I took down your words."—"Then you took them down incorrectly."—"Sir, I beg I may not be interrupted."—So far from his Lordship having advanced any thing, which, in his cooler moments, he would wish to retract; we are convinced that the only sensation experienced by those who were present at the time, was that of surprise at his Lordship's moderation and forbearance ; for the political allusions in the speech on which he animadverted, with equal feeling and judgment, were, from their total irrelevancy, as well as from their impropriety and injustice, such as would not only have justified, but in the opinion of many, absolutely called for immediate interruption, and the most peremptory check."

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Eliza,	Follonsby,	Charleston, S.C
Maria,	Foster,	Philadelphia
Sloop Robert,	Briggs,	Do.
Peggy,	Willis,	Newbern, N.C
Thomas & Sally,	Allen,	Philadelphia
Abigail,	Johnston,	Richmond
George,	Butler,	Norfolk
Schooner Eliza,	French,	Baltimore
Ranging Polly,	Parker,	Do.
Salem Packet,	Chapman,	Salem

CLEARED.

Brig Commerce,	Tuttel,	George-Town
Schooner Hannah,	Allison	West-Indies

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE Three-penny Loaf to weigh 9 ounces—The price of Superfine Flour this day 66s.

A. M'CONNELL.

Died at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, after a short illness, Col. RICHARD GRAHAM, of Dumfries.

THE subscribers will give cash for any number of logs, either Pine, Oak, or Poplar, that will square at least eight inches, and any length ; delivered at their Saw Mill at Dumfries, and as there is tide water up to the Mill, Logs may with ease be rafted from either side of the Potowmac. They would have no objection to advance cash to those who will give good security for the performance of contracts.

J. & G. DENEALE.

Dumfries, 4th May.

JOHN HORSBURGH,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has just received from Europe, and now opening for sale at the store immediately opposite Messrs. Hepburn & Dundas's, King-street,

AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MUSLINS;

With a variety of other FANCY GOODS, suitable to the season, which he will sell wholesale or retail for cash.

May 7.

Contracts for Cut-Stone.

SUCH Stone cutters as choose to contract for cut-stone, wanted for the Locks at the Great Falls, may by application to me at the City of Washington, or at the Great-Falls of Potomack, know the scantling as also the terms of contract

N. B. A bond and ashler is prepared for the inspection of any person disposed to give in proposals.

C. MYERS,

Enginier to the Potomack Company.

City of Washington, April 19.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the POST OFFICE at Alexandria, on the 1st of May, 1796, which if not taken up in three months will be returned to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A.—Robert Alexander, Ashton Alexander, Robert Andrews, James Ash, Anderson & Brander, Charles Alexander, John Adams, Thomas Andoe, Thomas Auburn.

B.—George Barnes, William Beale, David Bell, Wm. Bucan, Richard Burman, Merlann Bryan, John Buchanan, Daniel Barry, William Bushby, John Bogue, Solomon Betton.

C.—John Clark, Conn Caldwell, Patrick Curry, Joseph Clark, Thomas Cross, Josiah Cowper, John Coad, Thomas Croft, Daniel Casey.

D.—John Dean, Mungo Dykes, John Dewan, Allen Davis, Michael Darley, James Donaldson, E. Dulany.

E.—Caleb Earp.

F.—John Ferrall, Jonathan Faw, Jacob Fortney, Mr. Florence, Beale Fowler, Francis Fairbairn, Harrison Fitzhugh.

G.—Thomas Gibson, George Gordon. William Glascock, Henry Graham, John Gregg.

H.—Caleb Hand, David Henderson, Anthony Harris, William Hickman, John Hodgton, Thos. Hughes, Henry Hardy.

J.—John Jameson, Susannah Johnson, Samuel Jones, Walter Jones, John Irwine.

K.—James Keith, William Kidd, James Kelly.

L.—John Love, William Lyles, Thomas Lewis, The. Lee, Henry Lowe.

M.—David Magee, Henry Maynard, Thomas Mason, Mr. M'Dougall, Edward M'Guirun, Geo. Magee, Jos. Mackrill, James Moore, William Moxley, John Mitchell, Ann Matthews, Nancy Mercricks.

N.—Gregory Noland, Pritchard Newby.

O.—Joseph Otis, William Oden, Cornelius O'Loughlin, Ephraim Oden.

P.—John Pomeroy, Sarah Piper, Mary Peters.

R.—Joseph Rice, John Ross, William Richard, Barton Robey, Philip Red.

S.—Thomas Stoxdale, John Sloan, William Stables, John Suter.

T.—Mr. Trianon, John Taliaferro, Joseph Thornton, William Tomlon.

V.—Samuel Very.

W.—Thomas White, Corbin Washington, Richard Walsh, John Walace, Isaac Wendell, Richard Weightman, Richard Wren, Nathaniel Washington, Andrew Wood.

J. M. M'REA, P. M.

For Sale, or Freight to Norfork.

THE SCHOONER

Ranging Polly,

(Of Norfolk.)

Burthen sixty-six tons, built but 8 months ago ; she is a compleat, well found, fast sailing vessel, will sail in five days and has good accommodations for passengers, now lying at Ramsay's wharf. Apply to the owner on board.

GEORGE PARKER.

May 7.

Ticklenburgs & Shot.

WE have just received a small quantity of Ticklenburgs of an excellent quality, and a quantity of Shot assorted in sizes, which we will sell very low.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

May 5.

TAKE NOTICE.

An excellent chance for any one who wishes to establish himself as a Printer in the City of Washington.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 19th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house west of the Hotel,

A Printing Office late the property of Thomas Wilson, deceased ; consisting of a good press, &c. and upwards of 800 weight of Types, well assorted ; about 400 of which are new, the rest half worn.

ALICE WILSON, *Administratix*
Of the Estate of Thomas Wilson, deceased,

City of Washington, April 20, 1796.

TO RENT,

A large and convenient Store;

with a Counting-Room and Kitchen compleat, on King street. Possession may be had immediately by applying to the subscriber.

April 19. LAURENCE HOOFF

Cure for the Dropsy.

THIS is to inform those who should be afflicted with the DROPSY, that I have procured a never failing Remedy for said disorder. Those who should be afflicted with this disorder may be relieved by applying to the subscriber, living in Loudoun County, near the Gumspring. FRANCIS WHITELY.

For Freight or Charter to Philadelphia,

THE FAST SAILING
SLOOP
ROBERT,
Burthen Fifty Tons,

Now lying Harper's Wharf.—Apply to the Maſter on Board,

JOSEPH BRIGGS,
OR
RICKETTS & NEWTON.

May 5.

THE Partnerſhip of PETERSON & TAYLOR hath diſſolved by mutual conſent. Thoſe to whom they are indebted are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment: and thoſe indebted will pleaſe to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who is authorized to ſettle ſaid Co-partnerſhip.

April 23. GEORGE TAYLOR.

WHO HAS

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRIG
Fair Columbian.
Burthen about 1300 Bar'ls.

She is juſt off her firſt Voyage, and every way compleat and ſtaunch. G. T.

Mandeville and Jameſſon.

HAVE FOR SALE

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum
New England do.
Holland Geneva
Cogniac Brandy
Whiſkey
Beſt White Wine Vinegar
India Arrack and French Liquers in bottles
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, } WINES, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks.
Claret in caſes
Hibbert's London Porter and Brown Stout
Green Coffee
Muſcovado and Loaf Sugars
Imperial, Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, Bohea, } TEAS, of the lateſt Importations, and beſt qualities.

Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Caſſia, Cayenne Pepper, Ginger, Allſpice, Rice, Salt, Copperas, Madder, Spaniſh Segars, Lieper's Snuff in bottles aſſorted, Fig Blue, Muſtard in bottles, Chocolate, White and Brown Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, Anchovies, Raiſins in kegs and boxes, Muſhroom Catſup, India Nankeens, Soal Leather, Morocco Skins, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale or retail on reaſonable terms for Caſh or at the uſual Credits.

April 30.

SPRING GOODS.

James M. M'Crea & Co.

HAVE had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect round in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Veſſels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an aſſortment of well choſen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will have opened for ſale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Caſh, or at the uſual Credit to punctual Cuſtomers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good ſtand for Buſineſs, to let. Enquire as above.

For Sale,

A Tract of Land in Loudoun County, immediately upon the Potomack River, within three miles of Leeſburg, 35 of Alexandria, and 30 of the Federal City, containing 500 acres. It is thought uſeleſs to give a full deſcription of the land, as it is preſumed that thoſe who are deſirous of purchaſing will undoubtedly view the premiſes. The terms may be known by applying to Robert Herriford of Loudoun county, who is empowered to bargain for the ſaid land, and will at any time ſhew the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Stafford county, near Aquia.

J. BRONAUGH.

April 30.

Nanjemoy, April 23, 1796.

I FORBID any perſon purchaſing a Negro Boy, called BEN, now in poſſeſſion of Mrs. BARBARA HARRISON, of Alexandria, he being my Property.

JOHN C. JONES.

SPRING GOODS.

BY ſundry conveyances the ſubſcriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an aſſortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.
AND ALSO
London Bottled Porter,

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in caſes hogſheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and diſſolved by mutual conſent, they requeſt all thoſe indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authoriſed to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and alſo thoſe indebted to their ſtore at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and diſcharge all debts due to and from that ſtore.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Junr
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 12.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Siſters, from London, a ſmall part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the firſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, as they were all ſhipped in February.

April 14. t. f.

Polkenhorn & Andrews

IN PRINCE-STREET,
Between Fairfax and Water-Streets,
Have juſt received by the Ship Siſters from London,
And now open for ſale,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SADLERY,
VIZ.

PLATED.
Guard, Weymouth, Pembroke, Pelham, Sharp, and Snaffle Bits.
Mens' and Womens, Stirrups.
Head, Throat, and Elliot Buckles.
Tips and Slides.
Martingale Hooks and Rings.
Tuft Nails, Staples, and Plates.

STEEL.
Mens' Stirrups.
Martingale Hooks.
ead, Throat, Collar, Girth, and Stirrup-Leather Buckles.

SILVERED.
Tuft Nails, Staples, and Plates.
Elliot Buckles, Tips, and Slides.

TINNED:
Men's and Women's Stirrups.
Pelham, Sharp, and Snaffle Bits.
Inlet, Girth, Flat, & Stirrup- Leather Buckles.

WEBBS.
Worſted, Girth, Linen, Fox-Hunter, Straining, Diaper, & Boot.

FASHIONABLE.
Hunting, Jockey, and Twig Whips.
Rattan, Wangyee, Cane, and Artificial Walking-ſticks.
A few dozen high finiſhed Piſtols.
An elegant Pair of Engliſh Phaeton and Chaiſe Harneſs.

April 21, 1796.

JOHN WHITE

Corner of Cameron and Fairfax Streets,
Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its Vicinity, that he has received,
FROM LONDON,
A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
PERFUMERY,
Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms,
VIZ.

Pots of Cowſlip Pomatum		Waſh Balls	
Sticks of ditto	ditto	Chymical Balls	
Pots of Burgamot	ditto	Violet Soap Balls	
Sticks of ditto	ditto	Patent Windſor Soap	
Bottles of Burgamot		Cowſlip Soap in ſquares	
Ditto Milk of Roſes		Shaving Powder	
Lavender Water		Ditto Cakes	
Smelling Bottles		Tooth Powder	
Windſor Soap		Ditto Bruſhes.	

April 23.

HENRY WILBAR,

BEING ſolicited by ſeveral Gentlemen to bring Water from Spring Gardens to Alexandria, begs leave to ſubmit the following propoſitions to its Inhabitants, viz.—That he will engage to do it on the following Terms:—Every Gallon ſubſcribed for, not leſs than three per day, to pay Three Dollars till the firſt of November. As ſoon as three hundred gallons are ſubſcribed for, and the money collected, he will begin to deliver.

A Book for Subſcriptions is now open at Spring Gardens.

May 5.

Garden Seeds, &c.

THE following Seeds of laſt ſummer's growth are juſt received from London, and for ſale at Mr Joſeph Pick's ſtore Prince-Street Alexandria, viz. Red Beet, purple, white, and green Brocoli: green borecole, or Scotch cale: early york, ſugar loaf, red, drumhead batterſea and ſavoy Cabbage; early and late Cauliflower: white, green and broad Endive; Orange Carrot,; London Parſnip: Leek; Strasburgh, Welſh and white Spaniſh Onion; ſhort top, ſalmon and turnip Radiſh; early Turnip; Spinage; Muſtard; Creſs; early Peaſe; Marrowfat Peaſe.

The ſubſcriber has alſo for ſale at Holt and Co's Gardens, little above the upper ferry, eaſtern branch, Waſhington, the following Seeds for cattle; improving of land, &c. Large cattle Cabbage; Norfolk Turnip; Swediſh Turnip: Laps or Cole ſeed; white Dutch Clover and Rye Graſs, ſo much in eſteem for making upland paſtures, &c.

THEO. HOLT.

Walnington, May 1.

SPRING GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extenſive aſſortment of

LONDON GOODS,

Purchaſed by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for ſale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouſe on Swift's-alley, oppoſite Meſſrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ſhip Siſters, and an aſſortment of Hardware by the ſhip Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,
By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,
Part of his Spring Goods,
And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.
NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4d. to 20d.
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Caſk.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glaſs.
Grindſtones.
And ſundry articles adapted to the Seaſon,
Which will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable advance
BY WHOLESALE.

April 12.

Thompſon and Veitch

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Jane and Eliza and the Parkman from Liverpool, and the Siſters from London,
A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Goods ſuited to the ſeaſon;
AMONG WHICH ARE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,

Which are now opening at their Warehouſe in Fairfax Street, and for ſale by the Piece or Package only.

They have alſo a number of well aſſorted

Crates of Queen's Ware,
AND
Pipes in Boxes.

April 9.

CARNE and SLADE

Have juſt imported by the brig Virginia, from Liverpool, a general

Aſſortment of Earthenware,

which they offer for ſale at their ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, adjoining Rickets and Newton's.

They have likewiſe on hand,

Twines and Threads, Iron Wire

Files and Raſps, Nails, a variety of Shoe and Knee Buckles, Anvils, Viſes, Pins, Tin Plate in boxes, Rolled Iron, Cammomile Flowers, &c.

April 22.

Vice Conſulat de la Republic Francaiſe.

LE ſounigné eſt autoriſé de declarer a tous les Refugiés de St. Domingue, qui ſont dans le Diſtrict du Potomack; que faute par eux, de retourner en France par les Parlementaires qui ſont actuellement deſtinés a cet éffet, ils pourront être déclarés Emigrés par la mère patrie; conſequemment, tous ſecours ceſſirons du moment du départ deſdits Parlementaires.

Tous ceux qui ſe ſont fait, ou ſe ſerons enregiſtrer pour partir, el qui refuſerons de s'embarquer, ſerons denoncés au Gouvernement qui prononcera a ce ſujet.

Pour dernier avis,

P. A. CHERUI,
VICE CONSUL.

Alex. ce 10 Floreal, an 4 ann. de la Republique Françoiſe, une et indiviſible. (28 Avril, 1796, O. S.)